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इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके।
Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed
as a separate compilation

RAJYA SABHA

The following Bills were introduced in the Rajya Sabha on the 1st December, 1992:—

I

BILL No. LXXV OF 1992

A Bill to provide for the extension of certain Central laws to the State of Arunachal Pradesh.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Forty-third Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Central Laws (Extension to Arunachal Pradesh) Act, 1992.

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

2. The Acts mentioned in the Schedule and all rules, orders, regulations and schemes made thereunder are hereby extended to, and shall be in force, in the State of Arunachal Pradesh.

3. Any reference in any Act, mentioned in the Schedule, to a law which is not in force in the State of Arunachal Pradesh shall, in relation to that State, be construed as a reference to the corresponding law, if any, in force in that State.

Short
title
and
com-
mence-
ment.

Extension
of certain
laws.

Construc-
tion of
references
to laws
not in
force in
Arunachal
Pradesh.

Construction of references to authorities where new authorities have been constituted.

4. Any reference by whatever form of words in any law for the time being in force in the State of Arunachal Pradesh to any authority competent at the date of the passing of that law to exercise any powers or discharge any functions in that State shall, where a corresponding new authority has been constituted by or under any law now extended to that State, have effect as if it were a reference to the new authority.

Power to remove difficulties.

5. (1) If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of any Act now extended to the State of Arunachal Pradesh, the Central Government may, by order notified in the Official Gazette, make such provisions or give such directions as appear to it necessary for the removal of the difficulty.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, any such notified order may,—

(a) specify the corresponding authorities within the meaning of section 4;

(b) provide for the transfer of any matter pending immediately before the commencement of this Act before any court, tribunal or other authority, to any corresponding court, tribunal or other authority for disposal:

Provided that no such order shall be made after the expiry of two years from the date of commencement of this Act.

(3) Every order made under this section shall be laid before each House of Parliament.

THE SCHEDULE

(See section 2)

Year	No.	Short title
1	2	3
1862	3	The Government Seal Act, 1862
1873	4	The Government Savings Banks Act, 1873
1874	4	The Foreign Recruiting Act, 1874
1881	20	The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881
1884	4	The Explosives Act, 1884
1885	13	The Indian Telegraph Act, 1885
1888	4	The Indian Reserves Forces Act, 1888
1905	4	The Indian Railway Board Act, 1905
1908	6	The Explosive Substances Act, 1908
1938	5	The Manoeuvres, Field Firing and Artillery Practice Act, 1938
1941	25	The Railways (Local Authorities Taxation) Act, 1941
1948	31	The National Cadet Corps Act, 1948
1948	37	The Census Act, 1948
1948	46	The Coal Mines Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1948

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

The operation of almost all the laws was barred in the tribal areas of North-East territories due to a number of factors including the historical ones. Under the Assam Frontier Tracts Regulations, 1880, the operation of all the laws was barred by notification in the North-East Frontier Tracts. Certain enactments were, however, subsequently extended to the said tracts and hill areas under the provisions of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874. After the enactment of the Government of India Act, 1935, any law could extend to that territory only after a notification was issued under section 92(1) of that Act. After the Constitution of India came into force, all the post-Constitutional laws were extended to that territory, subject, of course, to the extent clause contained in such laws. Many pre-Constitutional laws also came to be extended to that territory following amendment of the extent clause in such laws by Parliament from time to time. Certain pre-Constitutional laws, however, still remain to be extended.

2. Due to the aforesaid reasons, it has become necessary to extend certain pre-Constitutional Central laws to the State of Arunachal Pradesh.

3. The Bill seeks to achieve the aforesaid objects.

S. B. CHAVAN.

MEMORANDUM REGARDING DELEGATED LEGISLATION

Clause 5 of the Bill empowers the Central Government to remove by order any difficulty which may arise in giving effect to the provisions of the proposed legislation. This is by way of abundant caution and for covering difficulties which it is not practicable to visualise. It has, however, been provided that no such order shall be made after the expiry of a period of two years from the commencement of the proposed legislation. It has also been provided that a copy of every such order made shall be laid before each House of Parliament

II

BILL No. LXXVII of 1992

A Bill further to amend the Press Council Act, 1978.

Be it enacted by Parliament in the Forty-third Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

Short
title.

1. This Act may be called the Press Council (Amendment) Act, 1992.

Amend-
ment of
section
5 of Act
37 of 1978.

2. In the Press Council Act, 1978, in section 5, in sub-section (3), for the *Explanation*, the following *Explanation* shall be substituted, namely:—

‘Explanation.—For the purposes of clause (b), a “newspaper” shall be deemed to be categorised as big, medium or small newspaper on the basis of its circulation per issue, as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, notify from time to time.’

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

The Press Council Act, 1978 was enacted to establish a Press Council for the purpose of preserving the freedom of the Press and of maintaining and improving the standards of newspapers and news agencies in India. According to section 5 of the Act relating to composition of the Council, it shall have, among others, six members who own or carry on the business of management of newspapers, that is to say, two representatives from each of the categories of big newspapers, medium newspapers and small newspapers. *Vide Explanation* under sub-section (3) of section 5, a newspaper is classified as "big", "medium" or "small" according as the total circulation of all its editions has respectively more than 50,000 or between 15,000 and 50,000 or less than 15,000 copies for each issue. With the growth of circulation of newspapers|periodicals, such classification needs to be reviewed from time to time. It is, therefore, proposed to amend the said *Explanation* to enable the Government to notify, from time to time, the revised classification on the basis of review of the total circulation.

2. The Bill seeks to achieve the above object.

AJIT KUMAR PANJA.

SUDARSHAN AGARWAL,
Secretary-General.

